CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

·WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE-AND SEND UNTO THE-CHURCHES.

VOL. VIII .-- NO. 35.

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HARTFORD, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 399.

CONDITIONS.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

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should be addressed to Philemon Canfield, Post PAID. We intend to adhere strictly to the above Conditions.

From the Spirit and Manners of the Age.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE INFLUENCE OF RELIGION ON NATIONAL MORALS.

it may be said, (for there is nothing too palpa. tion."* or eradicate it? No tendency to promote good, because the effect is less than we might anticipate? No, certainly. And by a parity of reason, what is admitted in respect of human authority, cannot be consistently denied of that

The knowledge, contemplation, and worship and purest emotions of which our minds are susceptible. Every attribute of deity, every evolution of providence, every bright discovery of grace and mercy, fills the soul with ideas, as salutary as they are sublime. We melt in penitence, wrestle in prayer, and exult in adoration and praise. Reverence, admiration, gratitude, love, hope, and joy, hence take their rise; and here find the amplest scope and finest field for their exercise. Nor is it conceivable how these passions of the human mind should be moved towards the greatest and best of Beings, without their having collaterally a benign influof life. To expect good citizens, where conscience is extinct, were a project as egregiousupon a foundation of yielding sand. The wis-Were reverence towards the gods destroyed, ties which bind man to man, and that most ex- of the Human Mind."

duct, than one who denied and ridiculed these al, and the improvement of society. Even in nation. "Of all the dispositions and habits

timonies of travellers; within the limits of the with all the ability and temper which it certain-British Isles, we have ample scope for institu- ly merits. ting an instructive comparison. Let the morals of Scotland be contrasted with those of Ireland. Every one knows, that, in the former country, industry, temperance, and integrity, eminently mark the character of various classes, and that these virtues grow out of the seeds ence on the civil relations and the social duties of knowledge and piety early implanted; while, in the latter, the great mass of the population, brought up in ignorance, and shackled in the ly foolish, as an attempt to rear a stately edifice chains of a baneful superstition, are deep sunk in the grossest vices. Or, if we confine our atest men, of every age, have thought it better tention to England, it will be seen that morals that mankind should have even a religion full of are in the best state, where religion is most the dark and desolate vacuity of Atheism.

"Were representation, than to be given up to sides sobriety and industry, we usually behold a spirit of liberality and religion tun of the sides sobriety and industry, we usually behold a spirit of liberality and still atherents. spirit of liberality and philanthrophy working

cellent virtue, justice, would be banished out its way, and adorning the track it pursues with ample of the children, have differed materially | Galway, and the King's County. Large conof the world." It is, however, passing no eu- a profusion of benefits. Good character bears from others, who, if they get any at all, are un- gregations have been formed in the houses of logium on the superstitious worshipper, to pre- a higher value, and of consequence is guarded der that "instruction that causeth to err from several excellent and highly respectable gentlefer him to an Atheist. We are far from think- with proportionable vigilance. On the contra- the way of saving knowledge." The quantity men, whose names I might mention with great ing with Mr. Hume, that activity, spirit, cour- ry, where the clergy are remarkably sunk in of Scripture committed to memory by the chil- respect and affection. The congregations are age, magnanimity, "love of liberty, and all the secularity and supineness; where public wor- dren in your schools is almost incredible, and greatly encreased. The last month at Carnue, virtues which aggrandize a people," are the ship is greatly neglected, and no one atters a such is the anxiety to receive instruction, that there were more than 200 Catholics; at Canatural growth of polytheism. A comprehen-syllable of remonstrance, or heaves a sigh of a child in the school at Parson's Town, walks mas more than 100 were denounced and exsive and impartial view of facts would lead to a regret; where the Sabbath,-that sacred day to and from the school ten miles, and commits communicated for hearing me preach where the very different conclusion. But whatever may which is set apart for the rest of the body and a chapter to memory every day. At Arbour gospel was never heard until I went among be said of the sacred rites of Greece and Rome, the refreshment of the soul, -is shamefully dis- Hill, in the county of Tipperary, a young lady, them. I trust I have endeavoured to maintain Christianity gives such views of the Being and honored and profaned; where cursing, and Miss Frances Antisell, took compassion on two the motto of the Baptist Irish society, who, to Price Two Dollars a year, if paid within 3 months moral government of God, as have an obvious swearing, and blaspheming, in every form which or three poor children, and she determined to their honour be it spoken, took the most diffitendency to purify and regulate the movements a diabolical fertility of invention can devise, are teach them to read; they increased to five or cult, and dark, and dangerous part of the of the mind, and advance the welfare both of become habitual; -do we not uniformly find six; the books were of a bad description Lord's vineyard for cultivation: that motto is, A discount of twelve and a half per cent. will be made to Agents, who receive and pay for eight or more copies.

A discount of twelve and a half per cent. will be individuals and of nations. Nothing else can be found equally capable of touching and extended to her for some to he individual and injurious to society? Let books; and when the children heard that she peace, and good will towards men; and while received them, a greater number fled to her for lendeavoured to contend for the faith once All subscriptions are understood to be made for one some do, that instinct, sympathy, and habit, are petent opportunities of observation. She appointed to meet them in delivered to the saints,' I laboured to give no year, unless there is a special agreement to the con- sufficient grounds and guarantees of morality, these questions. "Righteousness," said a wise one of her father's tenant's house on the fol- wilful offence to Jew nor Gentile, nor to the is to cover nonsense with a veil of general but Prince, "exalteth a nation, but sin is a re- lowing Lord's day, when, instead of meeting, church of God, but to win them to Christ .-L'No paper will be discontinued except at the opunmeaning language. Instinct may direct the proach (and often a scourge) to any people." as she expected, ten, there were forty, with
The Irish thank you for your kindness; they unmeaning language. Instinct may direct the proach (and often a scourge) to any people. as she expected, ten, there will Mr. Thom- are grateful and generous, and your enemies their parents, who said. When will Mr. Thom- are grateful and generous, and your enemies is required; and reason requires that illumina- and compare facts, we cannot but allow, that as come to this part of the country? we hope know they are brave." All letters on subjects connected with the paper, tion from above, which the Gospel only sup- the best way of raising the general tone of morplies. Sympathy and habit become virtue or als, is by diffusing the principles and spirit of school, and no power on earth shall prevent us vice, just as one is directed and the other form- pure Christianity. The natural tendency of from sending our children. I was obliged to ed. A sound system of religious belief has a our holy religion is to prostrate pride, to tame comply with their wishes last Lord's Day week, ring the last three months, been prosperous and encourable influence in purifying and elevating forceity to ash her also have the Miss Antisella Lady Osborn. favourable influence in purifying and elevating ferocity, to subdue selfishness, to restrain dis. when I met the Miss Antisella, Lady Osborn, the soul of man; and the process of argument sipation and every kind of excess. But it has and other highly respectable persons, and about Bayle, one of the first and most noted sceptical writers on the continent, has hazarded the bold assertion, "that even a nation of Atheists by which this conclusion is drawn, is as clear a vital energy in the sixty children, and many of their Roman Cathesta desperation of reasoning on moral topics can be described as any train of reasoning on moral topics can be described as a vital energy in the sixty children, and many of their Roman Cathesta desperation. When I closed the school, I shewed the master and the persons present, the throne of heaven. may live well together in a state of civil society." Mr. Ensor, a writer of our own country ment and resignation, and, of course, subdue bless a solitary individual, or a single house. They were all delighted with the society's and our own times, has the hardihood to affirm, the fretful emotions of anxiety and impatience. hold, they form the highest honour and best books. The people are so poor, that they canthat it is extreme phrensy, to suppose that Glowing love to God, from a vivid apprehension safeguard of the nation at large. What shall not afford to buy books, even of an inferior deman shall survive his mortality on earth, in a of his boundless benignity and grace, begets a we think, then, of those who, either openly or scription, much less pay for the education of conscious independent existence." After cut- benevolent feeling towards all his creatures - covertly, are always renewing their attempts to their children. They were very grateful to the ting off all the hopes and fears of a future state, particularly our fellow-men, to whom we are vilify and degrade religion? who lightly turn it society, and although the school had been only we cannot be surprised at his insisting that re- bound by various ties. How can envy, hatred into ridicule, or trample upon it with insolence a few sabbaths established, fifteen of the chilligious belief lends no support to morality; and and malice, arrogance, tyranny, and oppres- and contempt? This is not drawing a fancy- dren had committed from two to six chapters has no beneficial influence on human conduct. sion, find a place or predominance in such an piece, -a horrid picture which has no original, each to memory. A respectable priest in the Some men are fond of assertions which bear an element? A deep and serious sense of the Persons who bear the character here given, neighbourhood of Limerick, went into one of air of paradox, or a cast of singularity and presence of Deity, of his unspotted justice, holi- are pretty plentifully scattered among us. Now, strangeness; like those rash soldiers, who con- ness, and truth, is utterly inconsistent with the whatever may be their professions of patriotceive all glory confined to the post of the for- deliberate practice of any kind of sin. A firm ism, they are, in reality, the worst enemies of society, and the man that would oppose it, lifts God, and the danger of delay. He called on lorn hope. If the authority of eminent sages conviction that the present is only a probation- the country. As far as they have any influence, his puny arm against the Majesty of Heaven, the seaman's minister before he sailed, which and legislators, whether ancient or modern, be ary state, and that a world in which the right- they pervert the principles, and poison the and deprives his creatures of the greatest hapallowed to carry any weight, the confident and cous are supremely happy, and the wicked are peace of the nation. Let those who would piness they can enjoy on this side the grave.' contemptible dictates of such men as Bayle and wretched and miserable, is soon to open upon benefit and adorn their native land, and do eve- O, continued this respectable gentleman, what been, and felt himself to be, a great sinner a-Rousseau, Ensor and Carlile, can gain little, us, is adapted to weaken the servile attachment ry thing adapted to ameliorate the condition of a pleasure it is to see the children reading and and deserves no credit. But without resting of our hearts to time and sense. Thus truth, the human race, be careful to guard against the committing the Scriptures to memory, and on the authority derived from venerable names equity, self denial, temperance, benevolence, mockeries and fallacies of modern infidelity. teaching their parents at home who gave them ious, and wept freely during the conversation. and exalted characters, the subject is worthy of disinterestedness, devotion, and all other vir- We have mentioned the paradoxical opinion of birth.' I wish I could speak as respectfully of Before they separated they had prayers, during being investigated by an appeal to reason and tues, receive their main support and nutriment Bayle and Rousseau, and shall now subjoin the other priests as of this worthy man; but I will which the captain kneeled down, and was much fact. Arguing the matter a priori, we might from pure religion. One of the greatest philos- sentiments of one of the most illustrious gener. 'not render railing for railing,' I will not speak affected. After receiving such advice as was farly conclude, that the man who believed the ophers our age has produced, has justly reals and statesmen of our age. President unkindly of my countrymen, some of them thought suited to his condition, and some tracts Being and Providence of God, the responsibili- marked, "that scepticism is an evil of the most Washington, in his farewell address to the peo. think they are right, but we are assured they to read in his absence, the captain took his ty of rational creatures to the supreme Lord of alarming nature; and as it extends, in general, ple of the United States, which has been justly are awfully and dangerously deceived; but I the universe, and the certainty of future re- not only to religion and morality, but in some regarded as a legacy of wisdom, fitted to crown hope the time will come when a great compa- doubt, by the prayers of his pious companion, wards and punishments, would have stronger measure also to politics and the conduct of life, his eminent services, strongly acknowledges and rectitude of conmotives to temperance and rectitude of principles. And if the conclusion be warrant- its most inoffensive form, when it happens to be says he, "which lead to political prosperity, re- exertions as school-master and Sabbath reader. ed in regard to an individual, it must remain united with a peaceable disposition and a be- ligion and morality are indispensible supports. About ten years ago I went to the western but had not courage to call. I came to your with equal force in reference to a family, a nevolent heart, it cannot fail to have the effect. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patcommunity, a nation, or a world. I am aware of damping every active and patriotic exer- riotism, who should labour to subvert these great pillars of human happiness-these firmest by absurd for some people to avow,) that even But the infidel asks, In what kingdom or props of men and citizens. The mere politia consciousness that we are placed under the province has religion, even in its purest form, cian, equally with the pious man, ought to resincessant cognizance of a Being at whose bar produced those glorious fruits which are ascri- pect and cherish them. A volume could not we must give up our final account, has no ten- bed to it? We reply, Its genuine tendency, trace all their connexions with private and pubdency to deter us from evil, and animate us to though a thousand counteracting causes inter- lie felicity. Let it be simply asked, Where is good actions. Such an assertion were flatly vene, is sufficiently evident. But those who the security for property, for reputation, for opposed to reason, and to all experience. If, eternally eulogize philosophy, and boast that life,-if the sense of religious obligation desert however, sophistry could by any means impart they can regenerate the world by their own the oaths which are the instruments of investito it a colour of plausibility, it would be nothing theories of legislation, and the omnipotence of gation in the courts of justice? And let us with but appearance and specious show. But do abstract truth, should be as ready to give prac- caution indulge the supposition, that morality not men, it is asked, who profess to believe tical demonstrations as to require them. Every can be maintained without religion. Whatever themselves responsible to an Omniscient and tree must be known by its fruits; every system may be conceded to the influence of refined ed-Almighty God, often commit crimes in defiance tested by its moral effects. We own, indeed, ucation, or minds of a peculiar structure, reaboth of their faith and of their faith and of their fear? Granted; that such is the deep-rooted depravity and corand do not children often violate the com- ruption of mankind, that the best institutions that national morality can prevail, in exclusion mands of their parents, and servants the orders have but partially meliorated that portion of the of religious principle." In this passage we disof their masters, and subjects the laws of their species which has been subjected to their influ- cover sound sense, integrity, an unassuming sovereigns, though the consequences of such ence. But the Christian can appeal to experi- meekness, joined with magnanimity; a regard criminal conduct are known to be painful? Are ence and facts, with far more confidence than to things sacred, connecting an influential bewe then to infer, that human authority, in these any other. There is confessedly less vice and lief of the government of God, with the best inseveral relations, has no tendency to check or more virtue, in those countries where Christerests of man. Compared with these sentiabate evil, because it does not wholly prevent tianity prevails, than in the regions overspread ments, how rash are the assertions, how lax and by the Pagan or Mahometan rites of religion. flimsy the dogmas, of our sceptical writers. And if an accurate estimate is made of European Some of our own statesmen have expressed nations, the comparative purity or profligacy of themselves in language as firm and explicit as their morals will be found to correspond with that which has been above recited; and we the religious systems and ceremonies to which could wish their example were imitated by they have been attached. Howard, in his pe-others. In these times of keen rivalry and porambulations of charity, long ago noticed this, litical contest, the subject we have ventured to of God, unquestionably produce the strongest and affirmed that, while he found some of the lay before our readers deserves more attention Protestant Cantons of Switzerland without one than it has received. May we not indulge a criminal detained in confinement for trial, the hope, that it will call forth the talents and stores Popish Cantons had many; and, at the same of information which are required to do it justime, the prisons of Naples were full of culprits. tice? Happy would the writer of these pages But we need not go abroad, or collect the tes- be, to see this deeply interested topic discussed

BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY.

Extracts from the Reports at the late Annual Irish Scriptures, and have been employed by Meeting, in London.

The Rev. William Thomas (of Limerick, ced the operations of the society in the most one of the society's ministers) said, "I beg dark and dreadful parts of the south-west of leave to state, that the number of schools un- Ireland, I had only one protestant in the emder my superintendence were twenty-two; that ployment of the society, and felt at a loss for these schools have been reduced by the una- suitable agents. By the blessing of God, howbated persecution of the priests to fifteen; but ever, upon my humble exertions under the sothe Irish scripture readers were increased; ciety, he has raised up an excellent set of they are situated in the counties of Clare, Li teachers and readers from among the Roman merick, Tipperary, Galway, and the King's Catholics, who are decidedly pious, mighty in County. The fifteen schools at present under the scriptures, and zealously devoted to the my care are in a prosperous state, and the oth service of the society. My labours extend ers may be re-established in several places, if over a great part of the province of Munster, Christ Jesus, and strives to express thankful-

your schools, saw how the children were taught, looked at the books, and said, ' this is a blessed ety. I beg leave to say a little respecting his Irish school, about sixty miles west of Limerick. When I arrived, it was reported that I was an and my sum of life is fast setting in the west. officer who came from the King, and had a I was brought up to the sea almost from a child. ship in the Shannon to take away all their chil- I have both commanded and owned a fine ship, dren. The people drove their children before and have sailed from the port of London and them, and bid them in the clefts of the rock on the Atlantic shore. John Nash came to the ted Mr. Murray of Boston, I have attended cabin in which I lodged, and begged of the the preaching of the Universalists, and believed mistress of it to intercede to get an Irish Tes- their doctrine. I have read the bible through tament for him, having heard that I had some to frequently, and the time has been when I think give away. She did, and I asked him whether I could have repeated the most of it by heart. he " could read the Irish;" he said he could. I opened the testament, and he read the 3d chapter of John in a most pleasing manner, sentence he spoke with marked deliberation, which affected some persons present to tears. and with peculiar emphasis, and then paused a and that if he was a diligent, good man, I would encourage him, by recommending him to the committee. When I again visited the country in a short time, I found he was very diligent. I employed him as a Sabbath reader & schoolmaster for the society, he became an enlightened, zealous, and very pious man. 1 shall never forget the large tears that rolled down his cheeks when I told him of the love of Jesus. He and all his family have left the Ro- ed to complete his misery. He could no lonmish religion; he has taught a school at Kilfera, containing from 60 to 100 children. He has also taught about 400 adults to read the Irish scriptures, and reads them to congregations in the villages round where he lives; the people love to have the Scriptures in their own salist minister,) " but he could give me no satlanguage, and admire his amiable and pious spirit. The people told me, that they did not tor," (meaning Miss Wright,) " but was so disknow what a Testament was, nor did they hear of it, until I went among them in that remote, neglected, but very populous part. The readers of the Irish and English scriptures are a the more dangerous they appear. Here I am, very useful set of men; the number under my a poor, miserable, ruined sinner before God. superintendence is six itinerants fully employ- What shall I do? What will become of me?" ed, and ten Sabbath and evening readers; they Here he paused, clasped his hands together in have also taught a great number to read the

the society to good effect. When I commen-

From the Sailor's Magazine.

The seamen's congregation in New-York has, dutime during the warm season of the year ; generally very attentive; and on some occasions deeply inter-

throne of heaven.

Some instances of anxiet; have occurred two of which it may be proper to mention.

A captain, (whose pious wife attends the mariner's church, and has frequently expressed great concern for the salvation of her husband, and offered many prayers to God in his behalf,) came to this port last spring, and remained here a number of weeks. He steadily attended the seamen's meetings, both on sabbath and the week evenings. His mind had been previously exercised on the subject of religion, but during his stay he became more deeply impressed with the importance of making his peace with was about the middle of June, with whom he had an hour's conversation. He said he had gainst God, and desired above all things to obtain his favor. He appeared to be very anxleave. He sailed the next day, followed, no

The other is as follows.

" I have wanted to see you for some time, went away. I am an old man, nearly seventy, of New-York. From the time of the celebra-But of late I have been greatly disturbed in mind. I am ofraid I am not right." This last pressing all the deep anxiety of one whose long nourished hope of salvation was deserting him, and who was left in all the agony of uncertainty. He then repeated again, "I am afraid I am not right;" and then casting a look of such anxiety on the minister, as though the very next sentence he should hear was to fix his destiny for ever. "No! my friend," said the minister, " you are not right." This seemger control his feelings; and bursting into tears, he said, " O my God! what shall I do? I cannot sleep, or take any comfort. There is a load at my heart like the weight of a millstone. isfaction. I even went to hear the female oragusted with her doctrine, that I could not stay; and I left the audience long before she was done. The more I hear of these doctrines, great agitation, and the tears ran down upon his aged breast. After some further conversation, he retired. The next evening he attended the Bethel meeting on board of a ship, and has regularly attended the seaman's meetings ever since. He now professes to have obtained some comfort of mind, and tremblingly indulges a feeble hope in Christ. Time will shew whether the work is genuine or not.

He that feareth the Lord of heaven and earth, and walks humbly before him, thankfully lays hold of the message of redemption by I know not but mutual fidelity, and the social * Dugald Stewart's "Elements of the Philosophy the funds of the society would admit. Great and in some parts of Leinster and Connaught, ness by the sincerity of his obedience: he is the counties of Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, sorry with all his soul when he comes short of good has been done, and the conduct and ex- in the counties of Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, sorry with all his soul when he comes short of and more external conformities, or be jealous beneath them. of opposition, to them, HE wants the life of religion .- Sir Motthew Hale.

IRRELIGION OF NOMINAL CHRISTIANS A STUM-BLING-BLOCK TO THE JEWS.

It is a remarkable fact, that the only idea which the Jews of these countries entertain of Christians are gross Idolaters. This fact will not, however, excite much wonder, when it is gions long accursed with drought and sterility. remembered, that in Roman Catholic countries the Jews see very little of the spirit of Christianity. They are prohibited from enter-

gross superstition which prevails. individual came, with great cheerfulness, to joy. Wherever it has appeared, life and imdiscuss various topics contained in the Talmud. mortality have sprung to light; and faith, re-Knowing that much reasoning would not be very profitable to either of us, with a view to the brea-t. The heralds of salvationhave proturn his attention from that kind of disputation, claimed pardon, peace, and reconciliation with I inquired whether he had ever read the Bible. Not having anticipated such a question, he re- the seer of Patmos, seen the New Jerusalem plied, in a confused manner, "No, Sir." 1 then inquired whether he could tell how a sinner was to be justified before God, and be assured that he would be accepted of Him; the reply was, "No: I think no man can tell that." I then shewed to him, from the Bible, son of Jesus Christ: having finished my ad- gives a further detail of this great work. dress, I perceived his countenance change. He retired for a few moments; but, returning again, said, " Sir, I am greatly disappointed; Christian here; but you are not a Christian, into Kentucky, and came on as far as Col. Folbecause I see you have your Bible, from which som's, (one of the Chiefs,) and found the state you read to us. You speak to us Jews in a of things so interesting, in a religious point of kind and friendly manner, and you seem to re- view, that I thought it my duty to remain dugard the Sabbath Day. You seem to speak ring the summer, if I am spared. At a meetwhile here, alas! we see no Christians reading Sabbath in June, 93 persons professed to be the Bible. We meet with no Christian who anxious about their soul's salvation. The next speaks kindly to a Jew, but persecutes and ill Sabbath, a small neighbourhood twelve miles treats him in every possible way. Here, we distant, 34 professed to be anxious. The Sabdo not find the Sabbath Day regarded. Here, bath foilowing in Col. F's neighbourhood again, those who are called Christians do not live as there were 35. The next Sabbath the Rev. if they paid any regard to a future state; but Mr. Kingsbury of Mayhew, Rev. Mr. Williams indulge in pleasure, and live as though there of Aiikhunna, and myself, visited Elliot, (one was no God in the world." At length he of the Missionary Stations about 100 miles said, "I cannot conceive that you are a Chris- from Mayhew), where they are destitute of tian; and you are not a Jew. Are you one of the Ten Tribes, which were lost?" That question has frequently been put to me when conversing with Jews in Poland: and it shews son, that the Captains had forbidden the Inthe necessity of Missionaries, under the bles- dians to attend, and threatened to whip those sing of God, going among the Jews, and speak- who did attend,) yet, about 20 persons were ing personally with them, in order that they awakened. The Sabbath following we had a may shew, in the example of Christians, what meeting at Monroe, in the Chickasaw nation, Christianity really means. I have seldom met that was well attended, and between 40 and 50 with a Jew who thought that a Christian be- persons were awakened. It was said to be the lived in the God of Israel. In conversing with most interesting meeting that they have ever a Jew, he generally says, "I will not change had in that nation. The leading men of the my religion-I will not give up one God for nation had previously been indifferent, perhaps another-I will not give up one belief for ano- I might say opposers to every thing of the kind. ther-I will not forsake the religion of my fa- The Chiefs were all present at our meeting, poses that Christianity is quite a different re- One, we think, left the place to conceal his ligion from what the Bible teachers .- Rev. J. feelings. Another remained till the close of

"THE EYES OF THE BLIND SHALL SEE."

were present at a recent meeting in Providence, (R. I.) held for the purpose of hearing sons professed to be concerned and anxious bad examples, (and the world judging by outan address from the Rev. Mr. Bedell, of Phila- about the salvation of their souls. And amongst ward appearance,) they leave room for them to delphia, a blind boy was distinguished for the the Indians, religion is so unpopular, as yet, promptness of his answers to several quest that few I think, are willing to be known as tions; and proved very clearly and satisfactothe knowledge of religious truth.

Long Island, states, that at Hallett's Cove, tion have come out decidedly on the Lord's seven miles from New-York city, he found a side. Col. Folsom, the chief of this district, small school of thirty children, the care of is a powerful man-as we say, " a host of himand one or two ladies. The efforts of the whole soul in the good cause. There is anschool from thirty to seventy in one week; the God's providence. In Christian communities, grant. establishment of a S. S. Society; the engage-young persons are generally the subjects of rement of a competent number of teachers; and newing grace, and comparatively few cases octhe raising of funds to the amount of 27 dollars cur of aged sinners being brought to believe

LOVE OF CHRIST.

his duty: ne warks watering in the data with any ing in the cradle, is not without its grasp; nor the first time that he had heard preaching in his Mr. Editor, lusts or known sin; if he fails in the least the hoary sinner tottering on the brink of the measure, he is restless till he has made his tomb. It decended, like the dew of Eden, upon all day, (for our meeting continued, with two or peace by true repentance; he is true in his our first parents, speedily after their apostacy. promises, just in his dealings, charitable to the It travelled down through the antediluvian ages, poor, sincere in his devotion; that will not de- until it entered the ark with Noah and his familiberately dishonour God, although with the ly and accompanied them over the ocean of desgreatest security of impunity; that has his truction to the mountains of Ararat. It wanhopes and conversation in heaven; dares not dered as a pilgrim with Abraham, and followed nopes and conversation in neaven, dated, the him from Chaldea to the land of promise. It He had never heard of a Saviour before, and insensible of any thing that transpires during do any thing unjustry although ever so made went down with Jacob and Joseph into Egypt, now he was old and could have but a few days Him as well for his goodnes, as his greatness; and returned again with Moses through the such a man whether he be an Episcopalian or Red Sea and the wilderness to the same sea Presbyterian, Independent, or Anabaptist; questered ground. It dwelt with the church whether he wears a surplice or wears none, in the Sheckinah, until the Babylonish captiviwhether he hears organs or hears none, whether he kneels at the communion, or, for con- to Shadrach, Meshack, and Abednego, in the science sake, stands up, or sits down; he has caverns of the burning, fiery furnace, appeared the life of religion in him, and that life acts in with celestial splendor in the form of the Son him, and will conform his soul to the image of of God. With the Apostles, it preached through his Saviour and go along with him to eternity, the Roman world the glad tidings of great joy, notwithstanding his practice or non-practice of which were announced to all people; and prothings indifferent. On the other side, if a man claimed glory to God in the highest, peace on fears not the eternal God, he does commit sin earth, and good will towards men. From Asia with presumption, he can drink to excess, lie, it travelled into Europe; and even in the ages swear vainly and falsely, live loosely, break his of darkness and superstition, found the cottage promise. Such a man, although he cry up the of piety and the cell of devotion, and sanctified Presbytery, although he be rebaptised or de- them for its residence amid a world of corrupclaim against it as heresy, although he fast all tion. At the Reformation it lighted the flame Lent, or feast out of pretence of avoiding su- of virtue on a thousand hills, and awakened perstition, yet notwithstanding these or a thous- hymns of transport and praise in all the valleys

"From Europe it crossed the Atlantic with the little flock, which sought and found a refuge for piety in this immense wilderness, and smiled upon every sanctuary which they built, every church which they planted, and every sacrifice of prayer and praise which they offered up to God. With the Missionaries, who run to and Christianity, is, that it is Idolatry, and that fro to increase knowledge, it is now sailing back to Asia, again to shower its blessings upon re-

"In these vast regions of the globe, and during this immense progress of time, it has never failed to visit a house where it was welcomed, ing the Churches; and, in passing by, can on nor a heart in which it could find a residence. ly see the idolatry which is practised, and the To the feeble it has regularly imparted strength, and to the doubting confidence. To the soli-On one occasion I was surrounded by a tary it has been the most delightful companion, great number of Jews, who introduced to me and to the forsaken the best of friends. The a very learned man, who had employed the eye of despondency it has il'uminated with whole of his life in the study of languages : this hope and caused the heart of sorrow to sing for

pentance, and holiness have become inmates of God; and the soul, lifting up its eyes, has, like coming down from God out of heaven, prepared and adorned as a bride for her husband."-Dwight.

REVIVAL AMONG THE INDIANS.

Our readers doubtless recollect the interesting letter we lately published from the Rev. in what state a sinner is before God, and ex- Mr. Williams, respecting the revival among the plained to him the way of redemption by the Choctaws. The following extract of a letter promised Messiah, who had come in the per- from the Rev. H. C., to a friend in Lexington,

MAYHEW, CHOCTAW NATION, July 14th, 1829. I left the lower part of Mississippi the 2d of with reliance upon a future state of happiness, ing in Col. Folsom's neighbourhood the first The fact is, the Jew generally sup- and some of them were very much agitated. rily, that his mind had been enlightened by The people appear to be taking sides, some for A correspondent of the New-York Observer, to be specially encouraging, is the fact, that

in the Lord Jesus Christ for salvation. But

his duty: he walks watchfully in the denial of the beggar is not below it. The infant, expir- 100 years old attended one of our meetings for life. He sat and listened with great attention three intermissions, from morning till night,) and at night when he went home they set some victuals before him, but his appetite was gone, selves of sleep on the week day with the view He was in great distress; but before the next of making it up on this day, is a matter best Sabbath he was rejoicing in hope, and regretted known to themselves. But certain it is, as that he had not known this when he was young. to serve the Saviour on earth.

> There are a great many such cases, of perthrough a Redeemer the first time that they evto me a very strong evidence of the divine origin of Christianity, that it produces the same life. The same distress and anxiety under conmercy. And in every instance, so far as I bear the cross, despising the shame. They are willing to confess their sinfulness-the change in their families and in private. They would be shocked, and could hardly believe it, if they in Christian lands who are ashamed to pray even in their own families. I have sometimes derstand their language, at hearing them pray. The tones of their voice, their attitude, and that they were holding intercourse and commu- ing. nion with God. And when they sing, (it is an exercise in which they take great delight,) it reminds me very much of the singing that I have heard in other places where there has been a revival of religion. I think I have heard as good singing, with as much taste and spirit, in these nations, as I have ever heard in Kenwhole night in singing and prayer. You may statement I have made. I would rejoice if you could be present to witness some of these things, that you might judge for yourself. I do think that the people in these nations are improving rapidly in civilization and religion. They have enacted laws against the introduction and use of ardent spirits. Many that were habitual drunkards are reformed, sober, and industriknowledge.

For the Christian Secretary. THE CONNECTICUT BRANCH OF THE

BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT SOCIETY. At the meeting of the Connecticut Baptist State Convention in June last, the formation of ronage obtained will be such as to ensure its cona Society, with the above title was recommend. tinuance. An article from this work, may be found ed, and a form of Constitution reported by a Committee of that body, was published in the Minutes : but there was no specific time desig- The National Preceptor; or Selections in Prose nated to carry into effect, the plan there pro-1 expected, on entering this room, to find a June, intending to pass on through Tennessee posed. The Agent of the General Society, is now on a journey for the promotion of its obbeing desirous that the Branch may jects, and be established, with the advice and concurrence of brethren in the ministry, and others, ged as a teacher of youth in this city; and has bad takes this method of calling the attention of the churches afresh to the subject, and purposes, if used in Schools. In preparing this work for the the Lord will, to be in Hartford on Wednesday, Press, he has endeavoured to obviate all defects, and the 30th of Sept. to attend to the organization of the Branch; and for that purpose hereby invites a meeting of all the friends of the design in the State, to be held at Hartford on that day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. It is hoped and expected that such brethren, as can with convenience, will attend and unite their prayers, councils, and contributions to accomplish the work. It will be highly gratifying to see a spirit of activity and liberality in this matter, equal to the ability and numbers of the Baptists in Connecticut. The Tract Society is going on prosperously, other branch of education has of late received a and affords to Christians an instrument they good degree of attention, this has been to much negought to use to spread the gospel of Him by whose name we are called. NOAH DAVIS, General Agent.

For the Christian Secretary, CHRISTIAN IMPROVEMENT OF TIME.

The improvement of our time is one of the most important subjects that should occupy our thoughts. For the manner in which we spend our precious moments here on earth, we shall have to render an account to Him who is Ruler of the Universe. Thus it becomes us, like good and faithful christians, to see that our time is not spent foolishly, but in such a manner as to set a good example to the world at the meeting-acknowledged that he was con- large; for much good and evil is affected by vinced of the importance of religion, and ex- the influence of example; and it is sincerely to Among the Sabbath-school children who have not spent a Sabbath since I have been in the importance of spending their time properly, say-we do not see any difference between

professors of religion and the rest of the world. There is enough to do, and nothing being in the way of our performing our duty, we ought the Lord and some against him. What appears to see that it is done in thorough christian-like who had been labouring in Queen's county, most of the leading men in this part of the nather the very ends of the earth. At home, is there no poor and needy that are in want of our assistance? If there is, they have a claim to a year, the amount is \$842,10 cts. which devolved principally upon a blind man, self," and he appears to be engaged with his are laid on beds of sickness, deprived of the

For the Christian Secretary.

It is a well known fact that a portion of those who attend the Sanctuary on the Lord's day. make it a practice to doze away a greater part of their time. Whether they deprive themsoon as the sermon is commenced, they are the service, unless they are awakened by some obliging friend. Now this practice is one that needs censure. Not only non-professors but sons who gladly embrace the offers of mercy members of the church, and those that soon will be deprived of this sacred privilege of er hear them preached. And it has appeared hearing the Gospel, are seen indulging in this improper practice. Although they are warned by their l'astor to give their whole attention, feelings and effects on men in every situation in yet they persist in trifling away that which ought to be spent in treasuring up the word of God. viction, the same joy, and love, and peace, and If frequent and affecting admonitions will not happiness when they hope they have obtained eradicate this habit, I ask what will; nothing but the consideration of this evil will have the know, where any of our red brethren have ob- desired effect. Every one that has become a tained a hope in Christ, they appear willing to victim to drowsiness in church, must exert their influence over its ravages, and firmly fix their attention upon the Speaker, and grasp in their views and feelings-and most of them every sentence as it proceeds from the mouth are willing to pray to God in public, as well as of the Preacher. If you find by repeated exertions that you cannot avoid sleeping, first ascertain what length of time you devote to this were told that there are professors of religion purpose, and then repair to your couch every Sabbath, and sleep as long as you do in church; if there be any time left which you do not wish been greatly affected, although I could not un- to sleep in, attend to public worship. By this method you will render yurself a hearer of the word, which will be more profitable than a whole every thing about them, appeared to manifest day given up to dozing and nodding and snor-OBSERVER.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, SEPTEMBER 19, 1829.

TRACT SOCIETY.

A Notice may be found in a preceding column, tucky. And sometimes they spend nearly the of a Meeting to be holden in this city on the last day of the present mouth, for the purpose of forming a perhaps think that I am very extravagant in the State Tract Society. As we hope and believe that our friends are willing to forward an object which we deem very desirable, it is expected that as many Ministering and other brethren as conveniently can,

THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH .- The first No. of a semi-weekly pamphlet, of 16 octavo pages, publishous men. In this respect they have gone fur- ed at Philadelphia, and conducted by an Association ther towards promoting the welfare of the na- of Physicians, has just been received. Judging from tion than any people of whom I have any the present number, we are led to conclude, that Church libraries; whether they have Missionary, the object of the editors will be, to give plain and Education or other Benevolent Societies, and the practical direction for the preservation of health, rather than dissertations on the cure of disease. The language and terms used, are such as to be understood by all readers. We hope that the paton our last page.

> and Verse, &2 .- By J. Olney, author of a Practical System of Modern Geography and Atlas, 300 pp. Goodwin & Co

Mr. Olney has for a number of years been engaample opportunity to discover the defects in books to adapt the publication to the capacities for which it was intended. No one we presume will doubt the fact, that a teacher is better fitted to prepare a work of this kind, than any one else; that this is well calculated for youth, we think will be evinced by the pat ronage bestowed upon it by the public. And while upon the subject of a READING book, we would respectfully suggest to parents and teachers, that less they can truly say, "God gave this country to our attention has been paid to good reading, than the importance of the subject demands. While every lected; it is to be hoped, however, that this will hereafter likewise receive a due share of the efforts to promote a good education.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

some days past, letters from our patrons have not received their usual attention; we hope in a day or two to have sufficient leisure to answer letters now

BAPTISTS IN WORCESTER COUNTY.

The minutes of the Worcester Association have been received, giving an account of the Churches, on its annual session, at Sutton, Mass. August 19 and 20, 1829. There are present neither savages nor hunters. It does not in this Association, 17 Churches, 15 ordained appear that they ever were mere wanderers, with Ministers and two Licentiates. The whole out a stationary residence. At the earliest periodat number of communicants is 1617. The additions in the last year have not been large, 64 disputed possession of a widely extended country being the whole total of baptisms. The three They were then in the habit of cultivating some Churches which have been most favored, are, land near their houses, were they planted Indian the Harvard, the Grafton, and the Worcester There appears to be a liberal spirit pervading ed themselves more and more to agriculture, til the Association, in reference to Missions, foreign and domestic, and the cause of Education and entirely, as do the inhabitants of Pennsylvania for the Ministry.-The sum raised last year or Virginia. For many years they have had their in Cash and clothing, was \$732,04 cts-this herds and their large cultivated fields. They now

Rev. Messrs. Loomis, Grosvenor, and Parker, were appointed a Committee on Intempeagent resulted in the enlargement of the other fact that is new to me in the dealings of a claim of charity which we ought not refuse to that the members of our churches associate that the members of our churches associate comforts of time? If there are, they also have rance. In their Report, they recommended, own looms, from cotton grown in their own fields. with their fellow-citizens in general in forming to sell their lands, so long as an adequate motive must have some assistance—and to whom does it belong to help them?—It belongs to us, and Society: and that every Minister bring this society is an adequate most have some assistance—and to whom does consider itself, as it virtually is, a Temperance was presented to their minds. During as an adequate most some assistance—and to whom does consider itself, as it virtually is, a Temperance Society: and that every Minister bring this it belong to help them ?-It belongs to us, and Society: and that every Minister bring this ing additional portions of their territory. These amongst our red brethren it is not so. The gospel takes effect upon the accedes a readily as the consideration of the rouse ourselves from this lethargic slumber, nence is recommended, and ministers and by the consideration of the money or presents which are the rouse ourselves from this lethargic slumber, nence is recommended, and ministers and by the consideration of the money or presents which the consideration of the money of the consideration of the money of the money of the money of the consideration of the money of the The love of Christ extends through all gospel takes effect upon the aged as readily as and ages. It reaches persons in every upon the young. I have witnessed some very our graves, where there is no work nor device. led to resist the use of these resistant process of the use of these resistant process of the use of these resistant process. The use of these resistant process of the use of the use of these resistant process of the use of these resistant process of the use of these resistant process of the use of the use of these resistant process of the use of the use of the use of these resistant process of the use of the u lands and ages.
It reaches persons in every condition of life.

The monarch is not above, lands and on all occasions.

The monarch is not above, interesting cases of this kind. One man near respectable citizens are counseled to resist the use of these poisons in every form and on all occasions.

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The acceptance of this limits circum-

Report was accompanied with many forcible remarks on the evils of Intemperance.

The next session is to be at Princeton. Christian Watchman, abridged.

DUBLIN ASSOCIATION, N. H.

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To

The annual session of this Association was held last week. A letter from a worthy min. ister who was present, states, that the season was harmonious and pleasant, and in his opigion more encouraging as to the future, than for several years past. The Rev. Mr. Cum. mings preached the introductory sermon, from Titus i. 5 This Association has resolved it. self into a Missionary Society, Auxilliary to the State Convention; but we regret to learn, that a similar one within its limits has been recently dissolved. Our correspondent forbears to give the particulars of the meeting, presuming that "a formal account will be forwarded" by the Clerk of the Association. We hope this will be the case, and that the same officer in each Association will do the same. - Ib.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Connecticut Baptist E lucation Society will be holden at the house of Mr. Ahira Collins in Salem, on Tuesday, October 6th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is requested

BENJ. M. HILL, President. New Haven, Sept. 19, 1829.

NOTICE.

The Baptist Minister's Meeting, for the countrof Birkshire and vicinity, will be holden, with the Rev. Abraham Jackson, Hinsdale, Mass. on the second Wednesday and Thursday of October next; the fire day will be devoted to public preaching, comment-cing at 10 o'clock, A. M.; the second to the appointments and deliberations of the Meeting. It is requested that a delegation from each church attend B. F. REMINGTON, Sec'y.

Savoy, Mass. Sept. 14, 1829.

NOTICE.

The Litchfield County Ministers' Meeting will meet at Newmilford, East Baptist Meeting house the last Wednesday and Thursday, in September, to commence at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, A. M. Thur day for Ministers' Conference. The subject appointed for discussion, is the 1st Epistle of John, 3d Chap. 9th Verse, with its connection.
ERASTUS DOTY, Clerk.

NOTICE.

The fourth anniversary of the New-Haven Baptist Association will be holden, according to arrangements made by the Baptist Church in Woodbridge, and Salem, in the Congregational Meeting Housein Salem, on the first Wednesday in October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Clerks of Churches are requested to state in their letters, the names of ordained preachers in their repective churches; the number of scholars and teachers, in their Sunday Schools and Bible Classes; the number of volumes in their Sunday School and number of stated weekly meetings for religious purposes observed by the church. BENJ. M. HILL, Sec'y.

New-Haven, Sept. 19, 1829.

N. B. Those ministers who are favourable to the ormation of a Provident Society will, for particular reasons, please to meet at the house of Mr. A. Col-lins in Salem, on Tuesday October 6th, at 6 o'clock, P. M. instead of the time previously appointed.

POLITICAL.

From the National Intelligencer. PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS. No. III.

In my first number I prepared the way to inquire what right have the Cherokees to the lands which they occupy? This is a plain question, and easily an-

The Cherokees are human beings, endowed by their Creator with the same natural rights as other men. They are in peaceable possession of a territory which they have always regarded as their own. This territory was in possession of their ancestors, through an unknown series of generations, and has come down to them with a title absolutely unincumbered in every respect. It is not pretended that the Cherokees have ever alienated their country, or that the whites have ever been in possession of it. If the Cherokees are interrogated as to their title, ancestors. We have never been in bondage to any man. Though we have sold much land to our white neighbours, we have never bought any from We own the land which we now occupy by the right of the original possessors; a right which allowed in all countries to be of incontestible validity. We claim, therefore, that no human power can properly compel us to leave our lands."

If the Cherokees are correct in their statement of facts, who can resist their conclusion? We might as well ask the Chinese what right they have to the territory which they occupy. To such ques-In consequence of a great pressure of business for tion they would answer, "God gave this land to our ancestors. Our nation has always been in possession of it, so far as history and tradition go back. The nations of Europe are comparatively of recent origin, the commencement of ours is lost in remote antiquity."
What can be said to such a statement as this:

Who can argue so plain a cause?

It has been said indeed, that the savage of the

wilderness can acquire no title to the forests through which he pursues his game. Whithout admitting this doctrine, it is sufficient to reply here, that it has no application to the Cherokees. They are at which the whites became acquainted with their condition, they had fixed habitations, and were in uncorn, and other vegetables. From about the commencement of the present century, they have applithey now derive their support from the soil, as truly bave, in addition, their schools, a regular civil goreroment, and places of regular christian worship They earn their bread by the labour of their own hands, applied to the tillage of their own farms; and they clothe themselves with fabrics made at their The Cherokees did not show themselves unwilling

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Cherokees sold, at different times, between the close of the revolutionary war and the year 1320, more than three quarters of their original inherion was tance. That the reader may have some definite hy mindea of the territory in question, he should pursue the following delineation, by the aid of a good map.

It would seem that the Cherokees possessed land within the following limits, it not beyond them, viz:

From the month of Duck River, in Tennessee, on the West, to the waters of French Broad, in North Carolina, on the East; and from the head waters of the Holston, in Virginia, on the North, to some distance down the Oconee, in Georgia, on the South; comprising what is now more than half of the State Southwest corner of Virginia, a considerable portion of the Carolinas, a large portion of Georgia, and the Northern part of Alabama. This tract probably contained more than 35,000,000 acres, of which a large proportion is extremely fertile, and the bounding of Greece by Volo and Arta, &c. some of it not inferior to any land in North America. or perhaps in the world. The country is also generally healthy, and the climate deligntful. Of all tic, the Cherokees now retain less than 8,000,000 acres, of a quality far below the average quality of what they have sold. Georgia claims 5,000,000 Py them all immediately. acres of this remnant, as falling within the map of that State. Alabama claims nearly 1,000,000 of the residue. The portions which, in the general divison, will fall to Tennessee and North Carolina, seem portions are given up, or taken by force, there will e no motive for retaining these.

To every application made for their lands, within the last ten years, the Cherokees have said, " We are not disposed to sell any more. We have beta-xen ourselves to an agricultural life. We are making progress in civilization. We are attached to our schools and our christian teachers, to our farms, to our native rivers and mountains. We have not too much land for our own comfort and for affording us a fair chance in the experiment we are making. This language has been repeated in many forms, and with every indication of sincerity and earnestness.

The assertion of the Cherokees, that their present country is not too large for a fair experiment in the work of civilization, is undoubtedly correct. The wisest men who have thought and written on this subject, agree in the opinion, that no tribe of Indians can rise to real civilization, and to the full enjoyment of christian society, unless they can have a community of their own; and can be so much separated from the whites, as to form and cherish something of a National character. If the limits of the Cherokee country were much smaller than they are, this would be impracticable.

Thus stands the case, and it is now my intention to inquire how the Government of the United States has regarded the Indian title, and how it has been regarded by the several States in the vicinity of the Cherokees.

Before this inquiry is commenced, however, it is roper to say, that the title of one party cannot be afely decided by the mere claims of another party. prevail; if not, they should be set aside. Now, only three patients remain. whatever doctrines the Government of the United States may have held and promulgated on this subject, they cannot be binding upon the Indians, unless acknowledged by them to be binding, or unless founded in the immutable principles of justice. Let us suppose the Kings of Great Britain had

discovery of America to the peace of 1783, claiming all the lands in North America, between 30 and 50 North latitude, and declaring that all the nations, tribes, and communities, then residing on said lands, were subject to the laws of Great Britain, and that the title to all these lands was vested in, and of right belonged to the crown of that realm; and let us further suppose, that the Government of the United States had issued an annual proclamation, from the date of the declaration of independence, to the present day, applying the same doctrine to our advantage, and declaring that all the Indian nations, within the limits prescribed by the peace of 1783, were subject to the laws of the United States, and that the lands of which they were in possession, be-lenged, of right, to the United States. So long as the Indians did not acknowledge the binding nature of these claims, the mere claims would have amounted to nothing. It was the practice of the King of England, during several centuries, to declare himself. (a-often as he issued a proclamation on any subject whatever.) King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland. Was he therefore King of France? What if he were now to declare himself King of Great Britain and China? It would be a cheap way, indeed, of acquiring a title, if merely setting

up a claim would answer the purpose.

By what right do the people of the United States hold the lands which they occupy? the people of Ohio, for instance, or of Connecticut? By the right of occupancy only, commenced by purchase from the original possessors. It would be folly to plead the charters of Kings, or the mere drawing aded about the city, after which they were deliverlines of latitude and longitude. The Powers of Europe have indeed acknowledged our right to our country. But what if they had not? Our right is not at all affected by their claims, or acknowledgements. The same doctrine is applicable to the condition of the Cherokees. They have a perfect right to their country -- the right of peaceable, continued, immemorial occupancy; -and although their country may be claimed by others, it may lawfully be held by the possessors against all the

The Cherokees need not fear, however, that their rights are in danger, as a consequence of any principle sanctioned by the National Legislature of the United States. The co-ordinate branches of our Government have not yet declared, that Indians are tenants at will. On the other hand, the whole history of our negociations with them, from the peace of 1783 to the last treaty to which they are a party, and all our legislation concerning them, shows, that they are regarded as a separate community from ours, having a national existence, and possessing a territory, which they are told to hold in full posses-

sion, till they voluntarily surrender it.
I now proceed to the examination of treaties, between the United States and the Cherokee nation. And here I would apprize the reader, that the case can never be fairly and fully understood, without a reference to every material article in every treaty crops almost ready for harvest. which has been made between these parties. Uness such a reference is had, no reader can be sure that he has a view of the whole ground; and a cavwhich arrived yesterday from Liverpool, we have
the invading army surrendered themselves. They
received our files of London papers to the 5th of Austated they had lost a vessel of the convoy with about order to conceal a weak part of the case. This is a gust, Liverpool dates to the 7th. subject, too, which the People of the United States solemn engagements, by which we have become

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Sept 16. LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Charles Caroll, Captain Clark, which rrived yesterday from Havre, we have received

Neither of the belligerents had made any imporsians, on account of the plague, which was also ra- Morea and the Cyclades. ging at Odessa. A Russian Envoy had endeavourof Tennessee, the Southern part of Kentucky, the ed to engage the Sultan to agree to a conference, in politics. It is gratifying to find that no property of the sultan to agree to a conference, in politics. It is gratifying to find that no property of the sultan to agree to a conference, in politics. which had not yet taken place; and Gen. Baron of Ackerman, with the freedom of the Black Sea, thenticated paragraph from a French paper. An English squadron was expected at Constanti-

Under date of Canstantinople, July 31st, it is stated that the Russians had done nothing more south untion of the armies in the East. The letters from country; and before her liberty is lost, the last this vast and beautiful tract, watered by numerous of the Balkan, by land or water, and were not like-them circuitously, by the Mississippi, and others more directly to the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlandor, as report stated they would do, by means of their fleet. As for passes of the The German papers state that the negociations in

The Pope has published a circular which has been greatly objected to in France and other countries. The mild treatment he had encouraged the Jews and others to expect, is not, it is said, to be observed. An ordinance of the King of France is announ-

sets with entire French crews.

Extract of a private letter of the 26th ult. from Constantinople :- " the great work of May 29, designated Protocol, has been rejected by the Porte. Thus while the President of Greece refuses to accode to it on the one hand, the Sultan refuses on enjoyed the most friendly reception. the other, and both for the same reason, viz. that

M. Freire de Lima, has just been dismissed from his Mediterranean, which is to be increased to 52 ves-The ostensible reason is ill health, but the sels of war. real cause is that his proceedings are too moderate for the Queen's party. His successor is M. Germano da Vaigo, Desembargador, who, since the affair latter end of June, that the military chiefs had deterat Oporto, has been prominent in sending victims mined to attack the Island of Negropont. It is schooner, the Vigilant sailed on the 11th inst. for execution of the design; but it is equally believed London, with despatches."

letter from Corfu, that a rumour prevailed in that island of Admiral Misulis having been appointed President of the National Assembly of The Journal du Commerce of Monday last says. successor in the command of the Hellas.

According to the intelligence of the 2d inst. from We learn from Odessa, under date of the 8 h inst.

If those claims are founded in justice, they ought to aretto even, it has been so promptly subdued that

The Nuremberg Courier states that the Emperor Nicholas has sent to the Governour of Moldavia and Walacha the plan of a constitution for the principalities, of which the following are the chief provisions: suzerainte of Turkey. 2. That they shall elect vate, of a late date, which he has kindly furnished us mulattos were to be sent from Cuba as a reinforceissued an annual proclamation, from the time of the Hospodars, and that to Russia and Turkey shall be with. It will be seen, from its import, that the ment, and that until their arrival Barradas would not the taxes, equally divided, shall be fixed once for after a brave resistance by a small number of soldiers all, and that the Hospodars shall not have power to augment them. 4. That a fixed revenue shall be with such activity, and so good a spirit, for the reassigned to the Hospodars, in order that they may pelling of the invaders, that they will probably be was as melancholy on the 3d ult. the day of his sail-

ollected considerable forces. This Journal gives was greatly exaggerated. The invasion is said alno further details. The Russians have just ordained ready to have produced the effect we anticipated, in the formation of a corps of Pandours. Private letters from St. Petersburgh state that a rupture with Persia is no longer to be apprehended, as the Schah has offered to the Emperor all the reparation requied, and sent a Prince of the Blood Royal of Persia to express his deep regret at the deplorable event that has occurred at Teheran.

By accounts from Tangiers it appears that great activity prevails in arming the gun boats intended for the protection of the coast against the Austrian quadron, and orders have been given for the forfications to be immediately put in a good state of

defence. [From the Journal du Commerce, of 30th July.] We have news from Algiers of the 8th, and all doubts unhappily are dissipated as to the fate of our unfortunate countrymen who feil into the hands of the Bedgnins, in the last engagement upon the sion to bury them. It excites one's horror to think that France will not take vengeance on these cannibals, and that at this very moment, perhaps, an arrangement is concluding with them, the Commander of the blockading squadron having, it is said, received full powers to conclude one. A young officer alone was saved, by the aid of a female of the country; and the Dey gave a reward of 200 piastres to the person who delivered him alive, whereas 100 was the price put upon heads-thus encouraging the elemency of his ferocious subjects by giving twice as much much for a living enemy, as for the

head of a dead one. The Precurseur of Lyons says-" It was lately stated that the excommunication issued at Rome against Jews, heretics, pagans, sorcerers, &c. was aly a formula, repeated at the accession of each Pope, without it being ever contemplated to put it into execution. Nevertheless, we have before us a letter of July 12, from Bologna, announcing the expulsion of all Jews from the States of the Church, order of the Secretary of State, Cardinal Albai." We are glad to learn that the price of corn is fal-

ling in different markets of the departments. The town of Meru and its environs, department of the Oise, was visited by a tremendous storm on the 23d instant, which completely laid waste the

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. By the packet ship Caledonia, Capt. Rogers,

The news brought by this arrival is various, and must have patience to investigate. When measures are in progress, which have a bearing on the perma- from our extracts below. The Russians were purnent rights and interests of all the Indians, it must not be thought tedious to read an abstract of the Russians have at last succeeded in passing the Balbound to one of these aboriginal nations.

In the revolutionary coutest, the Cherokees took part with the King of Great Britain, under whose protection they then considered themselves, just as afforded. The assurances given in some of the Euthey now consider themselves under the protection of the United States. After the peace of 1783, it been well founded: for we were told that Shumla does not appear that any definite arrangement was made with this tribe, till the year 1785. In the tance, and that a moderate force would secure the

scribed, so that their young men would not have a at the South, to meet the head men and warriors of but the Russians had already pressed the place hard, liberty. The frequent concurrence of reports which

tary movements, the Reis Effendi had testified his to hasten to enjoy the victory of which we are says the Albany Argus, and formed with a bed of drogoman or linguist to General Diebitsch.

A late report even pretends that an armistice had been proposed by Turkey.

The treatment of the English and French envoys our files of Havre and Paris papers, both to the 31st was still such as to encourage the hopes of all; and it is stated that on the presentation of the Protocol, ant military movement since our previous advices. see the performance of their wishes, if they would an intimation was given that the Porte wished to Varna, however, has been evacuated by the Rus- not insist on embracing more in Greece than the

From other countries there is little of importance tions appear to be making in Spain to follow the ardice were capable of permitting it. Mushing had set out for Constantinople, to propose foolish expedition of Barradas against Mexico. The a new arrangements, on the plan of the Convention only allusion we find to the subject, is in an unau-

> LIVERPOOL, 7th August .- The Paris papers of Monday have been received; but contain a

effect on the Reis Effendi, who obstinately defends Sth July, the proposals of the great European Powers tremble. hardly worth inquiring about; for, if the other ced, relating to privileges granted to whaling ves- were to be taken into consideration; but nothing favourable was expected, by the Europeans at Constantinople, as the result of the deliberations of that august body, either on the subject of Greece or of the war with Russia. The two Ambassadors have been presented to the Sultan; and have personally

The English houses at Leghorn, as we are inform

The Greeks It appears, by the French papers to the scaffold, or into exile. The English armed thought that the English cruisers will oppose the that the Greek government will do its utmost to ex-The Aviso de la Mediterrance, announces, after a tend its frontiers on the continent of the Guifs of Ar-

Greeks, and Tombasis having been nominated his under date of Tangier, July 13th, "The Governor that port two days before, under convoy of the frignew Spanish Consul, unless he brings the sum which was as follows, as given in the "Noticioso Mercan Tulczyn, a second army of reserve, said to be 4,000 the Emperor claims, and Spain has promised, as an til," of Havana. strong, is marching to the Principalities and the Indemnity for goods belonging to Moors seized on board a Maroquin ship, likewise a sum to pay the that the measures taken to confine the plague to the port, and prevent its spreading to the town, have been attended with complete success. In the Lazgun frigate, but the Emperor will not hear of proposals for an accommodation between the two powers.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser, September 15. Clark, at this port yesterday from Vera Cruz, a place, and then to sail for Vera Cruz." -1. That the two provinces shall remain under the friend has received intelligence, both public and priong the right of confirming the election. 3. That Spanish troops have taken possession of Tampico, leave the coast for the interior. venal charges will be abolished.

The St. Petersburgh Gazette announces that the Count de Paskewisch marched on the 3d inst. from attos; and that the account we at first received of the invaders are negroes and multiple account we at first received of the invaders are negroes and fity, which occurred a few days before. Akhaltkalaki towards Azdag, where the enemy had the desertion of several hundred Mexican soidiers

sicking at once all party spirit.

Communicated for the N. Y. Daily Advertiser. You must have been informed already, that on the 27th ult, the expected Spanish expedition deparked at Cabo Rojo [Red Point,] to the number of dollars, and fifteen for a dragoon.

They remained there a few days, and when the leaving only three of the latter, they marched to the Old Town, (Tampico.) dispersed three citizens, and there they remain. On the 5th, a party of them went out to explore, and the Cossacks on the coast made an end of them-being 50 men; taking a captain and three soldiers alive. On the 4th Santa Anna sent 500 dragoons from Jalapa, Vera Cruz and ed over to the English surgeon, who obtained per- Orizava, and on the 6th he went by sea to Tecolutia. with 1200 veterans, selected from the 2d, 3d, 5th and 9th permanent regiments, with two companies, and succeeded in landing without impediment. The lafantry commanded by Landers and Gen. Santa Anna, Chief of the troops which have come in from all parts, already to the number of ten thousand good men. - There exists a general enthusiasm-parties have ceased-every body is making loans and presents-the state of San Luis Potosi alone has offer ed twenty men, supported by their own rents. Of the present expedition, we are sure not one will sur- snow fell on the hills in Sheburne an inch or two FOUND. From Hartford to New-York, and from vive-and if more come, they may expect the deep.

Bustamante, Valdivielso, and all the best chiefs are gone down: such enthusiasm prevails in the army, that from this place even convalescents have gone to take up arms. A squadron which arrived at the water at Tuxpan, in order to avoid any delay in their march, swam their horses, placing their pistols on their heads to keep them dry, and were so Countess has offered to give all the horses required by the government .- Another lady gave up to the amount of \$2000; and her husband, who is a retired Colonel, marched with No. 7th lufantry as a com mon soldier. I should never stop if I were to at-tempt to tell all—you will see more in the public pa-

On the 12th Santa Anna left Tuspan with his division, to whom an officer and six of his men from 200 men; and that they have now five hundred sick

in their camp.

PROCLAMATION Of the Commander of the 7th Regt. to the Soldiers who compose it.

(Translated for the New-York Daily Adv.) FELLOW CITIZENS! COMPANIONS!-If a chief prostituted his word the last year, to arm you against your brethren, the friend whom you have now at your head, merely informs you that the Su- ble state of the crops, there will be, at the lowest course of that year, the old Congress appointed four Commissioners Plenipotentiary, men of distinction This appears to have been done; and, not only this,

tempt to deprive us of our liberty and independence the blood of our liberators sufficiently exhibits them, very small. The first, or lower, layer is already and demands our vengeance; and I anticipate only that a flame, a dagger and a scaffold would be our reward, and the inheritance which we should leave to our descendants would be the most degraded some mason-work, cross it at different points. lavery :- for I am thoroughly convinced, that the are placed in our gates, if their well known cow-

Yes, soldiers, in the field of Mars glory awaits you; and your heroic valor will be brought into exercise. Our enemies tremble when our name reaches their ears; and if you wish to see them conquered, only pronounce the name of liberty, which you possess. posals of the two Ambassadors have produced no found in the camp. Self-interest does not actuate us; and as for cowardice, we know no such thing. the old system of Ottoman policy. At the meeting of the Divan which was to take place on the 7th or and his great provess has made secret enemies to They may believe that our swords are sheathed; let us assure them that they are deceiv ed :-- for in our land sacred liberty, whom they des pise, has her abode -- and that the soldiers of the 7th regiment will die with that glory to which all their fellow patriots have been accustomed, when it is for the defence of their liberties.

Friends! I know you!-I amacquainted with your virtues: I know your deeds, your sufferings and your resolution; I know your decision, and I will be thad been concluded without their participation."

Extract of a private letter of the 13th inst. from the supply it is reported, of the English fleet in the Lisbon:—" The Intendant-General of the Police, Westerness of the Supply it is reported, of the English fleet in the Modular constancy. Which is to be increased to 52 years. our duties, as soldiers, must be made more perfect; nd that when the citizen dies for his country be will die with glory, blessed by his friends and having performed the sacred oath to defend with his blood iberty and independence.

FRANCISCO ARCE. Mexico, July 22d, 1829.

Commodore Porter is said to be under arrest in

An extract of a letter from Havana, of Aug. 24th, published in the Wilmington (Del.) Advertiser, mentions the return of a part of the expedition to of this place has received orders not to admit the ate Restauracion. The report from the expedition

"In the afternoon of the 11th July, the various transports were brought together near point Jerez. debts of the late Spanish Consul, Mr. Orne, and On the 24th the whole of the expedition anchored disembarked without opposition. The 29th prepared to march the army to Tampico. On the 31st the frigate Restruration sailed for this port. On the day LATEST AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXI- following the squadron was to have sailed for Tam-CO .- By the arrival of the schooner Splendid, Capt. pico, until our troops should take possession of that

It was understood at Havana that 2000 blacks and

PORTUGAL - Captain Mason, of the ship Willhave no pretext for burdening the country, and all spedily destroyed. It will be seen by the letter we venal charges will be abolished.

No less than fifteen publish below, that instead of being all Spaniards, publish below that the spaniards are the spaniards and the spaniards are the spaniards and the spaniards are the spaniar

From the Norristown Register. duty to record the death of the venerable Maj. Gen. and will be furnished with suitable assistants. William procke, of Rador township, Delaware co-inflicted upon him by the bands of his son, Thomas able.

Recoke. We have not become Extract of a letter dated Vera Cruz, Aug. 15th, 1829. William Brooke, of Rador township, Delaware co. Brooke. We have not learned all the particulars. and as he is under arrest, to be dealt with as the jury of his country may think proper, it would be oarked at Cabo Rojo [Red Point,] to the number of unjust to remark further upon the subject. Gen. 3000 men—the greater part negroes and mulattos. Brooke was a soldier of the Revolution, and a firm They threw us proclamations of peace and pacifica- friend to his country in the hour of danger. He tion, offering to pay for whatever they got, and for was a brave and a good man, and of his sterling every infantry soldier who will desert to them eight worth and usefulness to society, the large circle of was a brave and a good man, and of his sterling friends and acquaintances he has left can testify They remained there a few days, and when the transports and ships of war had set sail for Havana, war of Independence, and living to see his country prosperous and happy, he has fallen, at the age of 33 years, a victim to the brutal passions of him, who should have been the staff and support of his declining years. Gen. B. formerly resided near the trap, in this county, where he owned a valuable farm, but sold it upwards of a year ago, and removed to Delaware. He officiated as president, at the 52 anniversary of our national in sependence, in that county, on the 15th ult.

SUMMARY.

The Savannah Republican of the 2d says, that the excellent health of that city continues. Two eaths only, both infants, had occurred during the revious week. The reports of the ward committee are equally favorable.

Snow in Vermont .- We learn that on the 3d inst.

The publication of the Salem Courier has been

His Britannic Majesty's ship Champion has arrived at Quebec, and brought out for the Commissa-riat 75,000 pounds in English money.

There were five arrivals of steamboats at Augusta, from Savannah during August. The Company fortunate as to pass without accident. A Mexican have so arranged their steam boats, as to exchange two hoats on the river; their lightest steam boat, the Savannah, is stationed at Augusta, to operate as circumstances may require.

> A correspondent of the Augusta Courier asserts that the Milledgeville main road is at this time impassable for carriage, stage, waggon or cart.

William Carroli, who formerly filled the same office, has been elected Governor of Tennessee; and Gabriel Moore, member of Congress, Governor of

All the dealers, merchants, &c. in Bennington, No one knows what they can have come to do; Vermont, have agreed never to take any more ar-

It is stated in some of the papers, that the apothecaries of New Orleans have generously tendered to the poor, of that city, gratis, whatever medicines shall be prescribed for them by the physicians.

The northern mails due at Savannah on Monday the 31st ult. were received on the 2d inst. when three mails were still behind. From various accounts published of the favoura-

great extent of country to hunt in; and that, when they become attached to the soil, and engaged in its cultivation, the United States would not ask them ments, and to the importunities of the whites, the ments, and to the importunities of the whites, the ments, and to the importunities of the whites, the ments, and to the importunities of the whites, the ment, with some remarks upon it, will be given in close of the revolutionary war and the year 1820, was then three quarters of their original inherit.

The frequent concurrence of reports which he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received on the subject of this invasion by he has received A Turnpike road is to be made from Albany to disposition to treat with the enemy, by sending his secure, and their final destruction, so greatly pro- gravel, on which the roof of pounded stone will be voked, and brought upon them only when they at- 12 inches deep throughout the whole line. This road will consist of two layers; the first a depth of 8 I desire not to recall to your memory the attempts inches, of common stone, broken; the second a of their ministers, their vile arts and venal offers; for depth of 4 inches, of selected lime-stone, pounded placed on a considerable part of the rout. For the protection of the road from the effects of water, from Some idea of the magnitude of the labor may be oppressors would die as soon as their polluted feet drawn from the fact that an average of about 300 persons have been employed the greater part of the time since June last. It is estimated to cost, when completed, about \$12,000 per mile.

The decay of vegetable substances is the prolific ource of autumnal diseases, wherever they have a luxuriant growth, there is danger, that when a bot sun succeeds a cool and a moist night, the process of decomposition will throw out the noxious principle. All rank weeds should be carefully cut down, in the neighborhood of farm houses and barnyards, and consigned to the stercorary, where if covered well do, by means of their fleet. As for passes of the mountains, it is said orders had been given to occu
The German papers state that the negociations in mountains, it is said orders had been given to occu
The German papers state that the negociations in will discourage us, as we disregard danger, and look on death when any invader assils our rights. We have a first paper and favourable result. All the have a probably determined; and circle virtues are hopes of a speedy and favourable result. All the are unchangeably determined; and civic virtues are have seen instances of disease in the country which were clearly attributable to the masses of putrescent vegetable matter, permitted to lie contiguous to dwellings, and within the range of their inhabitants. -Farmers' Register.

MARRIED.

At Tariffville, on the 13th inst. Mr. Josiah H. Bowles, PRINTER, of this city, to Mrs. Tryphenia L. Pinney, of the former place.

At New Hartford, on the 1st inst. Mr. Alfred Copeland, of this city, to Miss Emma A. Howd. At East Windsor, Mr. Joshua Risley, to Miss

Betsy Ann Crane. At Guilford, Mr. Wm. H. Elliot, of New Haven, to Mrs. Hannah Stone.

At Southbury, Mr. David D. Parmalee, to Miss

DIED.

At Glastenbury, on the 5th inst. William W. 7, on of Mr. Philo Hale.

At New-Haven, Miss Mary Hotchkiss, 21, daugher of Mr. Stephen Hotchkiss.

At Huntington, Mr. Ransom Lewis, 36. At Windham, David Young, Esq. 56. At Norwich, Miss Elizabeth Fowler, 20.

CHEAP CLOTHS. JAMES G. BOLLES

HAS this day received an entire consignment of steel

BROADCLOTHS,

ot good quality, and more than yard and half broad which he will sell for \$1,25 cents per yard. They are ndoubtedly the cheapest cloths ever offered in this city. He has just returned from New York with a full suply of recently imported and fashionable

DRY GOODS,

which he offers for sale on the fairest terms. Hartford, Sept. 19.

DRY-GOODS---CARPERINGS, Selected with regard to quality, as well as

cheapness; the most extensive assortment ever of-fered in this city; opening THIS DAY, by JOHN OLMSTED.

KILLINGWORTH ACADEMY. THE Winter Term commences Sept. 21st, and continues six months. This institution is still under Parricide.—We have this week the melancholy the superintendence of Rev. Benjamin R. Skinner.



FARE REDUCED TO THREE DOLLARS. THE owners of Steam Boats OLIVER ELLS-WORTH and MACDONOUGH, have reduced the price of passage, between Hartford and New-York, to THREE DOLLARS, and from Middletown §2 50-no charge for meals.

CHAS. H. NORTHAM, Agent. Hartford, Sept. 8, 1829.

NOTICE.

FARE REDUCED. AFTER the 12th inst. the price of passage on

board the Steam Boats, UNITED STATES, Capt. Beecher, and !

HUDSON, Capt. Sanford, Which run daily between New-Haven and New-York, will be reduced to TWO DOLLARS, AND New York to Hartford, the price will be only three dollars, including Stage fare. The high estimation in which these boats are held by the public, for safety and comfort, and for regularity in performing their trips, needs no comment. Suffice it to say, that they have not lost a single trip during the present season. The hours of starting will be, from New Haven every Monday morning at 9 o'clock, and every evening (Sundays excepted,) at 7 o'clock. And from New York every morning except Sun-

days,) at 7 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock P. M. on Saturdays, making 7 trips each week. POST COACHES

Will always be in readiness on arrival of the boats at New-Haven, to convey passengers to Boston and Providence, via. Hartford. By this route, the passage from New-York to Hartford is generally performed in about fourteen hours,—five or six hours shorter than by the river boats.

J. ROOT, Agent. New-Haven, Sept. 10, 1829.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons liable to pay a Town Tax, on list 1827, and a State Tax on list 1828, in Burlington, that I will attend at the Public House of Ira Mason, on the 12th and 19th day of October next, from 3 to 6 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days, for the purpose of receiving the same.

DARIUS F. BUTLER, Collector.

Burlington, Sept. 1829.

JUDSON'S QUESTIONS For Sabbath Schools.

About 70 copies of the above popular Questions for sale at this Office. LT Having been used in School the past season, they will be sold CHEAP.

POETRY.

From the Charleston Courier.

THE WREATH.

" Unwept, unhonor'd, and unsung."-Scorr When I am dead, Breathe no soft music o'er my lonely tomb : Nor cypress spread On the cold sod where nature veils her bloom

Let not a tear Fall on the spot where mould'ring relics sleep;

When I am there, Grief is consum'd-the fountain may not weep.

Life is a scene Of anxious care and sorrow, from its morn; And few, I ween, Pass down its stream unwounded and untorn. For those prepar'd for death-when the glad soul

Redeem'd on high, Soars in the blaze where worlds unshrouded roll.

Why should a sigh Burst from the breast, o'er cold, insensate clay? Does the soul die? Or soar immortal-smiling at decay?

Prepar'd for death, Who would not joy to burst these trammels here? To lose his breath, And mount, on wings, and be a seraph there?

O! that 'twere mine To feel within my soul, erratic still, That faith Divine Which leads to joy, and Heav'n's ecstatic thrill

For me, let none Memorial rear, to guide th' enquiring eye; And all unknown The hillock be, where this poor dust shall lie.

I would not have A trace of grief exhibited by thee; Deep in the grave Be ev'ry thought, that could remind of me.

From the Baptist Preacher for September. THE GOSPEL.

" The Gospel opens to the believer, the blessed and soul reviving sanctuary of devotion .-Hither in the most troubled hour, his spirit can resort and repose. It is there the tumults of the breast are allayed, and the wounded spirit of immortality beam full upon his soul.

at the same time of such an endless variety, acs? You go into these receptacles of misery, they are adapted to the encouragement and chill horror creeps over you as you descend in this vale of woe.

the wisdom and goodness of his Heavenly Fa- his father, and the fond hope of his mother .--

Are his afflictions of a spiritual nature ?the malignity and guilt of sin, and by the crowd years. And did he not himself become the paof imperfections that attach to his character? rent of a lovely and dependent family? Ah The Gospel assures him, that "the blood of yes! But why is he now in the dungeon ?--Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin." He lis- The road from the sunny heighth of prosperity, tens to the gracious words of the Redeemer, from the bosom of a once happy family, to the saying, "Come unto me all ye that labour, dark cell where you now stand and view him, and are heavy laden, and I will give you was short. He looked upon the wine as it morest."

the malice, the vigilance, and the subtlety of cup; his affairs became disordered; poverty his spiritual adversaries, sometimes hang with a stared him in the face ; he plunged into the vordepressing weight upon his mind, and fill him tex of dissipation; he became the perpetrator with alarms? This weight is removed, and of some horrid crime. The arm of justice arthese alarms are dissipated by the animating rested him, and there he now lies where you promises which the Gospel brings to his ear ; - behold him in the dungeon. The biting of the promises of the Divine presence and protec- serpent, and the stinging of the adder, are now tion ; promises of the unchanging friendship doing their work of torture at his heart. But and love of his Redeemer.

powerful to perform his word, how infinitely brought to the prison gate. The crowd assemconsoling must be such declarations as these, ble; the prisoner is brought forth; he is placed " Fear thou not, for I am with thee; be not dismayed, for I am thy God; I will strengthen lows; and launched into eternity. This is not thee ; yea, I will help thee : yea, I will uphold the mere painting of imagination. Would that thee with the right hand of my righteousness. it were. But here the misery ends not. Go For the mountains shall depart, and the hills in search of the family of the wretched vicbe removed; but my kindness shall not depart tim. A weight of sorrow has bowed down his

ries of immortality, and assures him, "He that of double orphanage, are either conveyed to overcometh, shall inherit all things." It points the alms house, or left shelterless, and unhim to the skies, and brings within the imme- friended, to roam the world, exposed to every diate view of his faith, that crown, the lustre of vice, and every temptation. Do you return which, shall never fade. These views have a again to the prison? As you are guided around powerful influence in removing his sorrows, or among its gloomy recesss, here you look into to make the period of his sufferings seem short. the dungeon, and behold the maniac. You It was thus with the apostles, and primitive hear his incoherent ravings; you christians, notwithstanding their trials were far more complicated and oppressive, than "Mark his fix'd gaze, his wild and frenzied glare. The wrecks of thought, the freezings of despair!" ours possibly can be. "They reckoned that the sufferings of this present time were not worthy to be compared with the glory that should be revealed." They had respect to the recompense of reward. They believed gust Term of the Superior Court, 1829. that their sorrows would be short in duration,

by an eternal calm It was by frequently con- mitted under the influence of intoxication, this effects invariably result. by looking with faith's strong eye within the crime. This is a settled principle of law; and veil, that they not merely bore their afflictions it is eminently fit that it should be adhered to unconquerable, that triumphant heroism by to guide him in duty, to promote his welfare which infidelity herself must have been confoun- here, and to secure happiness in a future world, ported and comforted now. They are sustain- not the subject of punishment and is justly ened by a hope full of immortality, brought to titled to all our sympathy; but when, by the light by the Gospel, and which will never make base practice of intemperance, he destroys it, them ashamed. They know that eye hath not he is a bold offender against his Creator, and is seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered in- responsible not only to him for so gross an ato the heart of man, the things which God buse of his goodness, but to society for the hath prepared for them that love him." They evil which he perpetrates. believe that moment will soon arrive, which | Having mentioned this vice, so prevalent and security."

What do you see ? The dawn of the Gospel filling the world of perdition. How strangelong covered that land. You will be ready to distinguished also for this detestable vice!! ask the name of the place on which we believe It belongs not to the place, nor the occasion, such a flood of glory is about to be poured to suggest the means of prevention of this forth. It is Burmah! The field in which mighty evil, or remedies against its extended your missionaries have toiled, and suffered, ravages. I must however be permitted to say, and have been blessed; where the seed sown that if parents, masters, and guardians, magisby those who are dead, and by those who are trates and ministers of religion, and all lovers living, God is causing to spring up, so that the of their country, would unite in placing dram wilderness begins to blossom as the rose. - It is shops and tuppling houses on a level with the the field, dear, or which should be dear, to the haunts of counterfeiters, the depositories of heart of every Amercan Baptist. Our breth- stolen goods, and the retreats of thieves-if ren, and our sisters are there, and by every ob- over the doors of every house furnished for the ligation that is sacred, we are bound to support purpose of practising this vice, public opinion them, while they labor to undermine the strong would fix its seal of reprobation, by inscribing-holds of superstition and sin."-J. Cookson.

From Freeman's Sermon in the Baptist Preacher. ON INTEMPERANCE.

I observe in the fourth place, that the voice receives a healing balm. It is there the whis- of philanthropy calls, if possible, still louder, land. pers of heavenly love are heard, and divine and certainly, with more plaintive accents, to light shines on the mind. It is then, if at remove by entire abstinence, the tremendous any time, he can say with all that feeling of scourge under which suffering humanity now POPULAR ERROR-STRENGTH AND DErapture, which such language may be suppo- lies bleeding at every pore. Who can count sed to breathe, "Whom having not seen, I the miseries now in the land which flows from love ; In whom, though now I see him not, yet this source ? Turn your eyes abroad to every believing, I rejoice with joy unspeakable, and village, and town, and city in our country, and full of glory." It is then that his faith is invigorated, and his hopes brightened, that the world of misery sweeps with unceasing flow, over all and its vanities fade in his view, and the glories our land! Go to the alms houses, the insane hospitals, the penitentiaries, and common jails, It is the privilege of the believer in all his and the state prisons, in all parts of the United afflictions, to enjoy the comforts that arise States; and who are there! What has forced from the promises of God. These promises, its thousands and its tens of thousands into the so great and precious, are scattered throughout dark dungeons. What has peopled the cells the Bible in the grandest profusion, and being with prisoners, and the mad houses with manisupport of Christians in every condition, while the stone steps, and pass along the dark and temporal concerns? How calculated to dis- light of day but dimly enters. What do you sipate their fears, are such declarations as the there behold? There you hear the clanking of following: "O fear the Lord ye his saints, the prisoners' chain. The moan of sadness, for there is no want to them that fear him .- the wail of sorrow, fall upon your ear. You No good thing will be withhold from them that gaze through the grate into the cell, until at walk uprightly. Seek first the kingdom of length you get a glimpse of the miserable, the God, and his righteousness, and all these things emaciated prisoner. There in his lonelines, shall be added thereunto." By such passages and in his wretchedness he pines away. But as these the Christian is taught to confide in why is he there? Was he not once the joy of Were not his infantile years watched over with a thousand tender solicitudes? Did not his fond The promises of the Gospel speak consolation to parents look upon him in the years of his childhis heart. Is he depressed by a sense of evil, hood and youth, as the prop of their declining ved in the cup. He was invited to taste-he Does a conviction of the number, the power, tasted; he repeated; he loved the poisonous when will he be released from that dungeon? As God is faithful who has promised, and The day arrives. The car and the coffin are upon his coffin; he is conveyed to the galpeace be removed, saith the Lord that hath dwelling of poverty and wretchedness. His wife in the midst of her years, has sank bro-The Gospel unfolds to the believer, the glo- ken hearted in death. His children in a state

INTEMPERANCE.

and that the storms of life would be followed after which you may be enquiring, were com- binations of the apothecary, directly opposite Saviour, saw us ready to perish; and, like the templating the grandeur of their destiny, it was will be no excuse, nor any extenuation of the with unparalleled patience, but exhibited that with inflexibility. When reason, given to man ded. And thus are the servants of God sup- is taken away by the visitation of God, he is

will bear them into the presence of Jehovah, so pernicious, may it not be added, that it be-" where there is fulness of joy; and to his comes every minister of justice to lift up his right hand, where are pleasures forever more." voice against a crime so degrading to man, and How happy then, are they, who are in possess- productive of such destructive evils. If it be ion of this religion, accompanied with such not equal in atrocity to some other crimes, by blessed consequences. If on the boisterous itself considered, yet when viewed as the pasea of life the tempest should rise, the winds rent of almost every other evil, what vice rises blow, or torrents of affliction fall on the disci- higher in the scale of offences? What vice ples of Jesus, he who holds the helm, will sinks the victim of it lower? It spreads desosteer his charge safe into the haven of eternal lation every where-it withers the best hopes of multitudes of parents, and destroys domestic peace-it fills our alms-houses, our peniten-"Survey the eastern hemisphere, and fix your tiaries, our jails, and our New-gates; and what eye on yonder distant spot in the horizon :- is of far more tremendous import, it is rapidly day; some beam that emanates from the Sun how humiliating the fact, that Great-Britian of Righteousness, who will ere long "full-orb- and the United States, two nations more signaed in all his rays complete," arise and disperse lized for the learning, morality, and religion of those clouds of moral darkness which have their inhabitants than any others, should be

"THE WAY TO HELL LEADING DOWN TO THE CHAMBERS OF DEATH," we might expect that these prolific sources of ruin would soon be annihilated, and this great evil, in part, at least, cease to disgrace our fair

From the Journal of Health. BILITY.

A popular error, the fruitful source of improper habits and of disease, is the fear of debility. Weakness or exhaustion is looked upon as the chief cause, either remote or immediate, of nearly all the physical suffering to which the human system is liable. To guard against debility, therefore, or to remove it when present, occupies much of the attention and solicitude of the public mind; and upon these two points many ruinous mistakes are hourly committed. If the means pointed out by nature ved." herself, as the best to preserve the body in the free and vigorous performance of all its various functions, were those popularly employed to Are they at any time anxious about their

The stone steps, and pass along the massy walls. You look through the iron grates, through which the would give not and temperate diet, a due degree of appropriate and temperate diet, a due degree of appropriate from her such evil thoughts. She then quickly ate exercise, pure air, proper clothing, in connexion with an unsulfied conscience and a cheerful mind-were the remedies to which men were in the habit of resorting, to sustain the strength of their system, the "mens sana in corpore sano" would be a far more common possession than is now the case: unfortunately, however, a very different course of conduct is in general pursued. From an ignorance of the rules of health, and their consequent violation, the integrity of some internal organ is impaired-it can no longer perform its functions with that degree of perfection and regularity necessary to the well-being of the system. If it be an organ essential to life, every other suffers with it, and the individual is incapacitated from his accustomed bodily or mental labour. According to his own account, he is in a state of debility. This, to a certain extent, is true; but it is a debility that can be removed only by restoring to health the organ primarily affected: a task for which the experienced and skilful physician is alone competent. But the sufferer is himself of a different opinion: he is debilitated; all he requires is something to restore strength to his system generally; additional and more stimulating food; some cordial or elixir-some potent tonic! These are soon obtained; a momentary excitement is the result, to sustain which requires their frequent repetition: but so far from any permanent advantage resulting from their use, the symptoms advance with increased rapidity; the individual becomes more and more exhausted; and, if he fall not a speedy victim to the disease itself. he too often does to the effects of intemperate habits induced by the remedies to which he has had recourse.

It is not merely in disease, that erroneous opinions in regard to debility, are productive of to say as the Eunuch did to Philip, 'Of whom Henry L. Ellsworth, from thee, neither shall the covenant of my aged parents to the grave. Go to his late neace be removed, saith the Lord that hath dwelling of poverty and wretchedness. His evil effects. During health, the same injudi. does it speak !- who was the person who was Thomas Beiden,

of restoring it, when absent. The infant in the nursery is too often pamthe adult, to augment his vigour or prevent desystem from the supposed weakening influence he was wounded for our sins, he was bruised of external agents, -pours into his stomach a for our iniquities; all we, like sheep, have gone is to destroy the functions of the latter organ, and to spread disease, suffering, and debility, quities of us all.

through every portion of the body. The means of avoiding disease, (tempethe animal passions,) are the only ones capable and destruction. All mankind have forsaken to make immediate payment. of increasing and maintaining the physical God; broken his commandments, and deserv-"Should it appear that any of the offences the cook, the products of the still, or the com- In this sad state, Jesus, our compassionate strength of the system : from the inventions of ed death.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

LAURA.

"This frock is very plain, I think I will not wear it to day," said Laura, as she carelessly threw from her the neat white muslin dress she had held in her hand; "and here is another that looks no better; I wish mamma would let own, he loved them even to the end; he loved me dress as other girls do." And Laura sat on the side of her bed, and felt very unhappy indeed. She was going to her aunt's to see some of her cousins, who had just arrived cannot think of the innocent sheep being led from New York; and she knew their dress to the slaughter, without pity and compassion; did not know, or she did not recollect, for she jour's sufferings and death, without sorrow and had often been told, that sensible people never love a little girl more for being dressed very expensively, or wearing a great deal of trimming. But Laura just then did not care for being loved, she wanted to be admired, and for her fine the patient lamb, before his shearers, while they pillow, almost ready to cry, and I dare say, hought she had a great deal of trouble, more than some little girls whose father and mother have been taken away from them, and they have not what they do, no home, and no clean clothes to put on. Laura, my dear said her mother, (who just

then entered the room,) it is late, are you not jour of sinners? Has he thus loved you, and

Laura, pointing to the open drawer, and this He had power to save his life; with a look he is tumbled, and I cannot wear it, my cousins could have struck his enemies to the ground: will be dressed so well. "It is tumbled then by the careless manner in which you have How could God be glorified, and sinners thrown it from you," her mother replied, "Lau- saved ? ra, Laura, I am ashamed of you. When I was our age, my dear mother kept a school, she that was the cause of his sufferings and death .had but a few scholars, and was obliged to work Surely, the blessed God must hate sin, hard, to be able to keep us clean and neat; this or he would not have given up his dear, was all she desired. I had one nice white frock, his well beloved Son to die for it. It was sin and this I always took great care of and was that brought sickness and death into our world well pleased with. But when I used to go to makes us like satan, and fit for hell. It was sin church, I was so foolish, and so wicked, as to that provoked the blessed God to destroy the look at the rich dresses of the ladies, and of world by water, after he had made it; it was the little girls I saw there, and to think that I sin that provoked the blessed God to destroy could be quite happy if I could dress so. One Sodom and Gomorrah with fire from heaven; day, a lady came to church, and sat near me, It was sin that provoked God with the children and she brought a little girl, whose clothes of Israel in the wilderness; and it was sin that were very rich and costly : they were trimmed at last crucified the Lord of life and glory .with lace, and she wore many golden trinkets. And do you not think children, that sin must But the child looked very sick and pale, almost still be displeasing to God ? Has Jesus died like death, so that I turned away from her, and to save you from all sin, and will you indulge felt alarmed, and the next week that poor lit- sin in your hearts? Remember Jesus died. tle girl was laid in her grave, but she did not not only to save you from the punishment of want to die. And, Laura, I never repined and sin and hell, but to save you from sin itself ; to sighed for an expensive dress again, for when make you holy, that you may be happy: for such thoughts came into my mind, the pale, without holiness, you cannot be like God in sick face of the child was always before me.-And I was glad that my poor mother did not with God in heaven. know all my foolishness; it would have grieved her so much. And when, soon after, in the Sabbath School, it pleased God to open my bled and dependent. Strong minds think pereyes to see how very wicked I was by nature, haps, sometimes, that they can effect great and how I had even loved to sin, I wondered things in experience by keeping themselves that he had not cast me off forever, and left me girt up, by the recurrence of habit, by vigorno space for repentance. But I felt that it was ous exertion. This is their unquestionable for the sake of Jesus Christ alone, that such a duty. But God often strips them, lest they sinner as I was could ever hope to be sa- should grow confident. He lays them bare-

mother's neck, and begged that she would for- yet I am He that worketh all in all."-Cecil. give her, and that she would pray that God put on her plain frock, and went to meet her cousins, but Laura did not much regard their dress; she found them to be fretful and ill natured to each other, and she passed all the treed to each other. time in showing them her aunt's pictures, and other new things, and she was glad when it

was time to go home. Laura's mother was quite pleased to see her ook quite thoughtful, when she came home, and she conversed with her for some time, and the same to HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS. The explained to her the folly of thinking so highly of any of the perishing things of this world .-If your mind is filled, and your attention occupied with the vanities of dress, and gayety, and appropriated to the payment of losses. now," she said, " you will, as you advance in life, become more and more absorbed by them, concerns of your never dying soul! Listen expect to gain the confidence of the public.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, President. then, my child, to the voice of your mother, and listen to one whose love exceeds the love of an earthly parent; humble yourself before God, give your young heart with its early affections, to him who died to redeem you, and you shall find your peace to flow as a river, and as the waves of the mighty sea."

Albany, Aug. 5th 1829.

From the Philadelphia Recorder. SERMON FOR CHILDREN.

Mr. Editor,-A small volume of sermons, sublished in England by a lady, for the benefit of children, has been placed in my hands; one fined to risks in the country, and therefore so detachof which I now send you, hoping that it may ed that its capital is not exposed to great losses by prove instructive to your juvenile readers. Z.

the slaughter, and like a lamb dumb before his street, where a constant attendance is given for the shearer, so opened he not his mouth." Upon hearing this scripture, you are ready, perhaps, Thomas K. Bruce, strength of the system, as are supposed capable take this text and preach unto you, Jesus. Yes children, it was Jesus, the friend of sinners, Joseph Morgan, your compassionate Saviour; who was thus Elisha Dodd, pered into disease, under the ridiculous notion cruelly put to death. But you will ask why, of ministering to its strength; while every day, what evil hath he done? He did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth ; he was hobility-to accelerate digestion, or to guard his ly, harmless, and separate from sinners; but variety of articles, the direct tendency of which astray; we have turned every man to his own District of Farmington, have limited and allowed way, and the Lord hath laid upon him the ini-

holy, and happy ; but like the silly sheep, have rance, pure air, exercise, and the subjection of wandered into the the way that leads to death,

good shepherd, offered to lay down his life for the sheep : rather than we should perish, he would bear our sins in his own body on the cross, and answer for all our guilt. He knew this would be a sacrifice well pleasing to his Heavenly Father, who is not willing that any should perish. And he said, Lo! I come to do thy will, O God! And now, having loved his them even unto death. Think, children, what he endured for your sakes; for your salvation, He was led as a sheep to the slaughter. You would be very gay and rich, and poor Laura and can you read the sad history of your Savlove? He was scourged, he was crowned with thorns, he was buffeted, and spit upon, he was mocked, and reviled, and then crucified between two thieves; and all this he bore like clothes too, and she leaned her head on the were stripping the wool from his back. When he was reviled, he reviled not again; but while his cruel murderers were taking away his life, he said, Father, forgive them, for they know

Now, my little friends, do you not overflow with gratitude and love to this compassionate Sav. will you not love Him? Greater love, he could That frock is not fit to wear, mamma, said not show, than by laying down his life for you. but how then could the Scriptures be fulfilled?

> Will you not, children, forever hate sin? for this life, and without holiness you cannot dwell

God will have the Christian thoroughly humhe makes them feel poor, dark, impotent. He Laura hastily rose, put her arms about her seems to say, "Strive with all your vigour, but

PROTECTION

doorswest of Front-Street.

THIS Institution was incorporated by the Legislature of this state at their last session, for the purpose of effecting FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE. Its capital is ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, with liberty to increase first named sum is all paid in or secured, and the whole amount (\$150,000) is vested in Bank Funds, Mortgages and approved indorsed notes; all which, on the shortestnotice, could be converted into Cash

The Directors pledge themselves to issue poli-cies on as favourable terms as any other Office in the United States; and by fairness and liberality to the neglect of your eternal interests, and the in conducting the business of the Company, they

THOMAS C. PERKINS, Secretary.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated for the purpose of Insuring against LOSS and DAMAGE by FIRE only, with a Cap-

200,000 Dollars,

SECURED and vested in the best possible man-ner-offer to take risks on terms as favourable as other offices. The business of the Company is principally con-

sweeping fires. The office of the company is kept at the East Acts viii. 32. "He was led as a sheep to door of Morgan's Exchange Coffee-House State-

accommodation of the public. The Directors of the Company are. Dennison Morgan.

Henry Kilbourn, Griffin Stedman, Stephen Spencer,

Charles Babcock. Christopher Saunders, Jesse Savage, Joseph Pratt, George Beach, Oliver D. Cooke, James Thomas.

THOMAS K. BRACE, Presid. JAMES M. GOODWIN, Secretary. Hartford, June 21.

NOTICE.

The Hon. Court of Probate within and for the six months from this date, to the creditors of Seth Gaylord, late of Bristol, deceased, to exhibit their The blessed God, children, made us to be claims to the subscribers for settlement. All persons who neglect to exhibit their claims within said time properly attested, will be debarred a recovery, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested

> JOEL TRUESDELL. FRANKLIN GAYLORD. | tratore. Bristol, Aug. 17th, 1829.

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